

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch S. 2. Station

Date February 16, 1933.

Subject (in full) Confidential despatches dated January 16 and 20, 1933 addressed to the Shanghai Municipal Police re communist publication entitled "New China."

Made by D.I. Kuh Fao-hwa.

Forwarded by

[Signature]

With reference to the attached confidential letters dated January 16 and 20 respectively addressed to the Shanghai Municipal Police from General Wen Hung En, Chief of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, on the subject of a communist publication entitled "Hsin Chung Koh" (新中国) (New China), I have to state that efforts made to obtain a copy of this publication from the Tsung Woo (正午) Bookstore, 104 Chaotung Road, (address mentioned in despatch dated January 16, 1933) have been unsuccessful.

This publication may be classified as one of a series of communist books containing articles eulogizing Soviet political rule and the alleged victories of the Red Army, which are published by the local Chinese Communist Party. Copies of this book have been seized by the Municipal Police during recent raids on communist bases. Diligent enquiries made by the Chinese staff of this Section have failed to reveal the editorial or distributing agencies of this subversive publication.

Kuh Fao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File
[Signature]
6:2:33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. C. S. D. REC'D
File No. D. 4. 3007
Special Branch B. 8 Station,
4. 30. 1
Date Jan. 28, 1933

Subject (in full) Reactionary Newspaper "Hsin Chung Koh" (New China).

Made by _____ and _____ Forwarded by C. D. I. Prince

Sir,

As the publication entitled "Hsin Chung Koh" (New China) is alleged to be a Communist organ, I suggest that assistance when required by the Chinese Authorities, be rendered by B. 2. So far as we can ascertain this paper is not openly sold in Shanghai.

for Prince
C. D. I.

Officer i/c Sp. Br.

*S2, For inquiry and
report please.*

28/1/33
29: 1: 33.

D. G. Kuhl
28/1/33

D. 4303.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. B. REG.

D. 4303

24, 1, 33

January

23,

33.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 11 of January 20, regarding a publication entitled "New China" published by the Soviet Research Society and to state that the matter will receive attention.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. W. Gerrard

Commissioner of Police.

General Von Kung-en,

Chief of the Public Safety Bureau,

Greater Shanghai Municipality.

逕覆者准

貴局本月十日收字第

一號函件查悉蘇俄

研究社編印之新中國

物一種由特許已錄

查禁美相立山等印

查照存此致

上海市公安局長

警務局長

Translation of confidential letter No. 9, character Tseng (Tse)
dated January 16, 1933, addressed to the Commissioner of
Police from the Chief of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

We have received confidential order No. 470 from
the Municipality of Greater Shanghai quoting confidential
letter No. 528, character Tseh (Tse), from the Executive Committee
of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, quoting a letter from
the Central Propaganda Committee stating as follows:-

"Upon the receipt of a letter from the Shanghai Postal
Censors Office forwarding a copy of a periodical entitled
"New China" (新中國) and stating that as it is a communist
publication edited by the Soviet Research Society it should
be strictly suppressed by this Committee in conjunction
with the authorities concerned, we, apart from requesting
the Postal Censors Office to detain the periodical, hereby
request you to take vigilant steps to suppress its
circulation."

Upon the receipt of the order from the Municipality
of Greater Shanghai instructing us to act accordingly, we have
appointed officers to conduct confidential inquiries which reveal
that the communist publication "New China" is being sent to
outposts in large quantities by the Tsung Woo (伍) Bookstore,
No. 104 Chiactung Road. As this address is located in the
International Settlement, we request you to take necessary
action and let us know the results.

(Sealed) Wen Hung Eng.

RECEIVED BY THE SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

DECEMBER 31, 1933

SECRET

January

23,

33.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter No.9 of January 16 on the subject of a publication entitled "New China" emanating from the Soviet Research Society and to state that the matter is receiving attention.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

~~Ed~~ F. W. Gerrard

Commissioner of Police.

General Wen Hung-en,

Chief of the Public Safety Bureau,

Greater Shanghai Municipality.

JMS

Translation of confidential letter No. 9, character Tseng (徐), dated January 16, 1933, addressed to the Commissioner of Police from the Chief of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

We have received confidential order No. 470 from the Municipality of Greater Shanghai quoting confidential letter No. 528, character Tseh (徐), from the Executive Committee of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, quoting a letter from the Central Propaganda Committee stating as follows:-

"Upon the receipt of a letter from the Shanghai Postal Censors Office forwarding a copy of a periodical entitled 'New China' (新中國) and stating that as it is a communist publication edited by the Soviet Research Society it should be strictly suppressed by this Committee in conjunction with the authorities concerned, we, apart from requesting the Postal Censors Office to detain the periodical, hereby request you to take vigilant steps to suppress its circulation."

Upon the receipt of the order from the Municipality of Greater Shanghai instructing us to act accordingly, we have appointed officers to conduct confidential inquiries which reveal that the communist publication "New China" is being sent to outports in large quantities by the Tsung Woo (伍) Bookstore, No. 104 Chiao Tung Road. As this address is located in the International Settlement, we request you to take necessary action and let us know the results.

(Sealed) Wen Hung Eng.

REMOVED FROM THE RECORDS OF THE SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY

DECEMBER 31, 1933

SPECIAL REPORT 27

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 4403

REPORT

Special Branch S. 2. Station

Date January 19, 1953

Subject (in full).....Sino-Soviet Research Society.

Made by.....D. I. Kuh Pao-hwa

Forwarded by.....*Officer i/c*

In accordance with the instructions of the Officer i/c Special Branch a member of Section 2 attended each of a series of lectures held under the auspices of the Sino-Soviet Research Society at the Chinese V.M.C.A. Building, Boulevard de Montigny, daily between January 15 and 18, with a view to identifying any communist who might attend. However, although there can be little doubt that many communists did attend the lectures, the Police officers detailed for this work failed to identify any of them.

The personnel of the Sino-Soviet Research Society has formed the subject of a special record by this office for future reference.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Reg. Please attach extracts from newspaper translations and daily reports in order to bring file up to date.

M.Y.

19: 1: 23

D.C. (CRIME)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
REGIST
4303
January 18, 1933

Political

Movement of Notables

From Peking

Arrived at 8.10 a.m. January 17 :-

Chang Chun, Mayor of Greater Shanghai.

Arrived at 8.10 a.m. January 18 :-

T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance.
Tsau Ling, Vice Minister of Finance.

To Peking

Departed at 11.45 p.m. January 16 :-

C. T. Wang, Ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Communist Proceedings - Result of Court Proceedings

Q 4370
Sung Tsun Sung (孙桐生) and Lee Soong Ho (李松茂),
who were arrested on the premises of the Shanghai Interworks
Company at 830 Yangtsepoos Road on charges of communist
activities on December 25, 1932 (Vide I.R. 30/1/32),
appeared on remand before the Second Branch of the Kiangsu
High Court on January 18. The first accused was sentenced
to three years imprisonment while the second accused was
found not guilty. The latter, however, will be detained
in custody pending appeal by the Police.

Q 4303
Sino-Soviet Research Society - Lecture in Chinese
Language - Chinese Communism

The 3rd day of the programme of lectures arranged
by the Sino-Soviet Research Society (Vide I.R. 14/1/32)
took place between 7.30 and 9 p.m. January 17 in the
Chinese Y.M.C.A. Building, Boulevard de Antigny, French
Concession where Yui Joon-hua (俞敦华), an article
contributor to the Sin Wen Pao and Eastern Magazine of



D.C. (CRIME)

January 18, 1933

4303

Political

Movement of Notables

From Hanking

Arrived at 8.10 a.m. January 17 :-

Chang Chun, Ex-Mayor of Greater Shanghai.

Arrived at 8.10 a.m. January 18 :-

T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance.

Tseu Ling, Vice Minister of Finance.

To Hanking

Departed at 11.45 p.m. January 18 :-

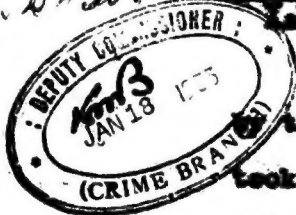
C. T. Wang, Ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Communist Propaganda - Result of Court Proceedings

44370
Sung Yuen Sung (陈炯明) and Lee Soong Ho (李松茂), who were arrested on the premises of the Shanghai Interworks Company at 830 Yangtzepoo Road on charges of communist activities on December 29, 1932 (Vide I.R. 30/1/32), appeared on remand before the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court on January 18. The first accused was sentenced to three years imprisonment while the second accused was found not guilty. The latter, however, will be detained in custody pending appeal by the Police.

Sino-Soviet Research Society - Lecture in Chinese Y.M.C.A. French Concession

44303
The 3rd day of the programme of lectures arranged by the Sino-Soviet Research Society (Vide I.R. 14/1/33) took place between 7.30 and 9 p.m. January 17 in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Building, Boulevard de Montigny, French Concession when Yui Soong-kun (俞颂华), an article contributor to the Sin Wan Pao and Eastern Magazine of



Political (2)

the Commercial Press, gave a lecture entitled "A personal view of Soviet Russia of ten years ago". His speech dwelt upon the following points:

1. Since the establishment of the Soviet Government there is not one corrupt official in Russia and no beggar in Moscow. The administration is indeed excellent.
2. The workers in Soviet Russia receive the best treatment: the males work 7 hours a day having one day holiday after four days labour while the female and juvenile workers only work 5 or 6 hours a day. Female workers are entitled to 4 months' leave during the period of child birth. The workers are further safeguarded by the Government which issues a pension to those who have worked 35 years.
3. The peasants are very well treated and given every assistance to improve their agricultural methods so as to increase production.
4. The females in Soviet Russia are permitted to participate in all social movements and almost over one-third of the various positions in all enterprises are occupied by women.
5. The children are all protected by the Government which looks after their welfare.

Chen Ping-wu (陳平武), ex-editor of Shun Pao who was the speaker on the first day subsequently took the platform and addressed the audience stating that it was absolutely shameful ^{for} that the National Government ^{to} had lost the north east in view of the fact that there were 400,000 Chinese troops as against 60,000 Japanese troops in Manchuria. He also pointed out that the Government could not evade responsibility for the loss of Shanhaikuan as it only maintained one battalion of troops there to defend the pass against the invaders.

Political (3)

Sino-Soviet Research Society - lecture in Chinese Y.M.C.A. French Concession

Under the auspices of the Sino-Soviet Research Society (vide I.R. 14/1/33), Huang Shi-chi (黄石痴), an article contributor to Shun An, delivered in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. building, Boulevard de Pontigny, French Concession, between 7 and 7.30 p.m. January 13 a lecture on the economic relations between China and Soviet Russia after the restoration of diplomatic relations, about 100 persons attending. His speech consisted of the following parts :-

1. The administration of Soviet Russia is based on the principles of communist socialism. Production and consumption is controlled by the Government with the result that each individual has to do eight hours work daily. Consequently there is not a single unemployed worker or idler.
2. The success of the 5-year plan of the Soviet Government has threatened the trade of other foreign powers, but the object of the Soviet trade is not for profit but to exchange her surplus with others for what she needs.
3. At present the markets in China are so full of foreign products that every Chinese has to bear an average of \$12.50 for the amount spent in purchasing foreign goods. The restoration of diplomatic relations between China and Soviet Russia means the importation of Soviet goods to the Chinese markets and keen competition in prices will surely arise. The Chinese will greatly benefit by this measure and in addition it will give us an opportunity of following the good example of the Soviet.
4. Soviet Russia has not invested any capital outside her country.

January 18, 1938
D. 18. 1. 133

Political (6)

1. That opposition be made to the increase in water rate in the French Concession.
2. That the demand of private schools in the French Concession for a grant-in-aid be referred to the Standing Committee of the Association.

10th Branch of the 5th District Kuomintang (Party) - Meeting

Eighteen members of the 10th Branch of the 5th District Kuomintang held a meeting in their office, No. 20, Lane 225 Yang Hs. Ave., Pootung, between 8 and 6.30 p.m. January 14. Chien Tung-puh (1/2 1/2 1/2) who presided, delivered a speech denouncing the procrustean policy adopted by the League of Nations in dealing with the Sino-Japanese dispute. It was finally decided to request the military leaders in North China by telegram to unite together at this national critical time as well as to dispatch forthwith their troops for the purpose of resisting the Japanese invasion and recovering the lost territory.

Sino-Soviet Research Society - Lecture in Chinese Y.N.S.A. Building

10-304
In accordance with the program arranged by the Sino-Soviet Research Society, Chen Ping-shan (陳彬若), editor of the Hsin Pao, delivered a lecture on "Evolution of previous Sino-Soviet relations between China and Soviet Russia and expectations for the future" in the Chinese Y.N.S.A. Building, Boulevard de Pootung, between 7.30 and 8.15 p.m. January 15, about 250 persons attending.

Political (6)

gist of his speech is as follows :-

"Since the inauguration of the Soviet Government in 1917, Russia has adopted the following two policies :

1. To establish an industrial country in accordance with the 5-year plan.
2. To propagate the communist doctrine throughout the world so as to sovietize all nations in order that aggression may be forgotten and world peace maintained.

Since then, Soviet Russia has worked laboriously with the result that she has succeeded in reaching non-aggression pacts with Germany, Poland and France during the past years.

In addition she has formed a large and well equipped military force with a view to resisting any oppression by the Imperialists. Every nation now realizes that Soviet Russia is a genuine non-aggressive country, which fact will surely lead to recognition by U.S.A. in March, 1933, when President Elect Roosevelt assumes the presidency.

In 1919 Soviet Russia abolished of her own accord the unequal treaties with China. In 1923 the late Dr. Sun issued a manifesto announcing the cooperation between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang, but in 1927 the relations between these two parties broke off. Wang Ching-wai, however, in June the same year issued a joint proclamation with Chen Te-soo stressing upon the need for cooperation between these two bodies. Since then the Communists have made further progress in their movement which was manifested in the establishment of a Communist Government in Wuchang in August 1927 and the Canton Uprising in 1929. On the other hand the National Government has adopted severe measures towards the Communists consisting

January 16, 3.

Political (7)

of a raid on the Soviet Consulate at Harbin and the formal severance of diplomatic relations on July 18.

It is a great pity that since the September 18 incident (Occupation of Mukden), the National Government has not adopted the same severe attitude towards Japan.

Diplomatic relations were resumed with Russia on

December 13, 1932. During May, 1932, I published many

articles in the Shun Fao advocating the resumption of relations with Soviet Russia but met with opposition

from others. It should be pointed out that the

resumption of relations does not mean the bolshevization

of China nor can we expect Russia to help China to

resist the Japanese invasion. It only helps us to study

the good points of the Communists and follow them so as to

promote the standing of our country. The Chinese youths

have been ~~scared~~ afraid to study Soviet Russia just

because the Government are massacring them on a charge

of propagating communism. I do hope that the youth will

not be scared by that but will continue to carry on the

study with a view to discovering the good points."

January 14, 1933

Political (2)

Liao-Ki-Mei-Je Volunteer Army Communication Corps
- first batch of members sent to Peiping

In compliance with a decision reached recently to despatch a number of members to Jehol via Peiping, 32 members of the above mentioned Corps, formerly known as the North Eastern Volunteer Army Communication Corps located at 55-57 Siao Bi Loong, An Chung Ku, Mantao, left for Tientsin by the s.s. "Chekiang" on January 13.

Sino-Soviet Research Society - lectures to be given in
Chinese Y.M.C.A., French Concession

Under the auspices of the Soviet Russia Research Society, lectures bearing on the Sino-Soviet relations will be delivered in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. building, Boulevard de Montigny at 7 p.m. every day between January 15 and 19. The programme is as follows :-

<u>Date</u>	<u>Lecturer</u>	<u>Subject</u>
January 15	Chen Ping-wu (陈平武)	Reiteration of previous friendly relations between China and Soviet Russia and expectations for the future.
January 16	Tsang Hsi-chi (张希奇) an article contributor to Shun Pao.	Economic relations between China and Soviet Russia after the restoration of diplomatic relations.
January 17	Tai Tsong-hua (台宗华) an article contributor to the Sin Shun Pao and Eastern Magazine of the Commercial Press.	A personal view of Soviet Russia of ten years ago.
January 18	Tse Fuh-yung (泽福荣) an essayist.	Soviet Russia before and after the Second World War.

It is learned that the French Police have granted permission for this series of the lectures on the understanding that no reference be made to communistic principles.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I., S.B. Station,

REPORT

Date January 14, 1933

-2-

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

Hu Yu Tse (胡慈之) and Tso Pah-ying (德芳英), both well-known essayists who often contribute articles to various Chinese magazines.

Hu Shih (胡适) alias Hu Shih-chih (胡适之), Ph.D. (Columbia) advocates of literary revolution. He was the dean of the Peking National University and one of the 3 members on British Boxer indemnity Advisory Committee in 1926 and President of the China Public School in Woosung in 1927. He is recognized as one of China's foremost modern thinkers as well as writers. He lives at present in Peiping.

Chen Ping-wo (陈平卧), returned student of Japan, the chief promoter of the "Japan Research Society" once with an office on Tifeng Road. He wrote the daily comment for the Shun Pao during the recent local Sino-Japanese hostilities advocating the resumption of relations between China and Soviet Russia and denouncing the drifting and non-resistance policy of the Government with the result that the Government put a ban on the transportation of the paper in question in several parts in the interior. The ban was lifted when the paper later ceased to publish further articles written by him. He is the author of a lot of books all centering on the relations between China and Japan, the most attractive of which is the "A Study of Japan" published shortly after the "May 3 Incident" happened in Tsinan in 1928.

Chow Shu Jen (周树人) pen name Lu Sing (鲁迅), a native of Shaoxing, the dean of Amoy University in 1926, is one of China's most eminent fiction writer. In 1918 he blazed the short story movement with "A madman's Diary". Fifteen stories of his have been collected and published under the title of "Nuh Han" (呐喊) of which "the biography of Ah Q" is available in French, Russian, German and English translations. He is admired by students throughout the country as the most sarcastic writer of the present decade.

It is learned that the French Police have granted permission for this series of lectures on the understanding that no reference be made to communistic principles.

Sih Tse Liang

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch 1.3.33

REPORT

Date January 5, 1933.

Subject (in full) Soviet Russia Research Society - New body formed

Made by D. I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by The Robertson, Lt.

An attempt made by the 'Soviet Russia Research Society', a new organization which came into existence recently, to deliver lectures on Soviet Russia in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Building, 123 Boulevard de Montigny between January 5 and 9 has failed owing to the prohibition by the French Police of any gathering without first obtaining permission from the French Authorities. According to enquiries made, the promoters of this organization which has no fixed address at present include Liu Yah-taz (柳亞子), a member of the C.E.C. of Kuomintang and Chen Ping-wu (陳彬龢), ex-editor-in-chief of the Shun Pao.

Enquiries are proceeding with a view to obtaining fuller particulars of this new body.

Sih Tse Liang
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File
9/15
5:1.33

SINGAPORE MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 4303
D. 13 / 12 / 32

Inquiries have failed to locate either the Chun Sung (春中) Bookstore or the so-called "Soviet Research Society (苏联研究社)", which is alleged to be responsible for the publishing of a communist booklet "Two Five Year Plans".

According to the various booksellers on Focchow Road, the Chun Sung Bookstore was not conducted openly and used to maintain an office at No. 41 Kou Foh Li (高佛里), Route des Soeurs, French Concession. Inquiries at the latter address, ascertained that the so-called Chun Sung Bookstore had vacated these premises during April, 1932, and that their present whereabouts were unknown. The only information obtained was given by the chief tenant and is as follows:-

Two persons, who did not give their names and who appeared to be brothers, rented the front room on the 2nd floor in November 1931, where they lived for about 6 months. When they moved into the house, they brought a considerable quantity of books with them, which would tend to show that they were engaged in some sort of book business. They had very few visitors, but the tenants are unable to give any descriptions of them.

The booklet "Two Five Year Plans" undoubtedly emanates from the propaganda department of the local Chinese Communist Party, which appears to have adopted the assumed name "Chun Sung Bookstore."

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 11307

Section 2, S. Station 1

REPORT

Date December 7, 1932

Subject (in full) The Chun Sung Bookstore (春申) and the Communist
booklet entitled "Two Five Year Plans", published by the
Soviet Research Society.

Made by Clark Z. O. Gung

Forwarded by

W. B. R. 81

(Exhaustive inquiries made individually by C.D.S. 155
and C.D.C. 107) have failed to locate either the Chun Sung
(春申) Bookstore or the so-called "Soviet Research Society
(苏联研究会)", which is alleged to be responsible for the
publishing of a communist booklet "Two Five Year Plans".

According to the various booksellers on Foochow Road,
the Chun Sung Bookstore was not conducted openly and used to
maintain an office at No. 41 Kau Foh Li (高福里), Route des
Sœurs, French Concession. (C.D.C. 107, upon making inquiries
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appeared to be brothers, rented the front room on the 2nd floor
in November 1931, where they lived for about 6 months. When
they moved into the house, they brought a considerable quantity
of books with them, which would tend to show that they were
engaged in some sort of book business. They had very few
visitors, but the tenants are unable to give any descriptions
of them.

The booklet "Two Five Year Plans", undoubtedly emanates
from the propaganda department of the local Chinese Communist
Party, which appears to have adopted the assumed name "Chun
Sung Bookstore". A considerable quantity of the booklets
were seized by the Municipal Police during the course of a raid
on the Ming Sung (民生) School, No. 61 Zung Cheng Li (顺成里),
Tseu Ka Ba Road, on October 24, 1932. Furthermore, copies

X.D 3726.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

-2-

have also been seized during raids carried out recently at
other communist bases.

JR

Zung Zaung Oen

Clerk

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File
JH
8.12.32.

RED PAMPHLETS IN MAILS

Startling Discovery by
Mission Officials

WRAPPERS COPIED

Communist Leaflets Sent As Religious Tracts

Literature advocating a Soviet régime in China and enlarging upon the benefits derived by peasants from a communist government such as now exists in Russia has been circulated through the Post Office under the guise of religious leaflets, it was revealed yesterday. This discovery was made when the China Inland Mission received from one of their correspondents copies of pamphlets purporting to have been sent out by themselves but which, on examination, proved to have been printed and published by the "Soviet Russia Study Institute, Foochow Road, Shanghai" and the "Chun Shun Book Store," Shanghai. Neither of these concerns could be traced. Police consider the names to be fakes.

The pamphlets had apparently been posted in wrappers closely resembling those used by the Mission. They had been so printed that, when wrapped, Chinese characters stating that they were published by the Mission showed above the edge of the covering, this being the only part visible to the postal officials. There was no indication how long the despatch of pamphlets under this disguise had been going on.

Authorities Informed

It is understood that the matter has been referred to the authorities concerned for action.

It will be recalled that foreign and Chinese publishing firms were victimised by Communists in the same manner two or three years ago. Subversive propaganda was discovered being circulated in wrappers similar to those used by well-known firms here.

On another occasion some years ago it was discovered that a large quantity of Bibles prepared for distribution in North China had been tampered with. Four pages of Communist propaganda had been cleverly sewn into the middle of each Bible.

The pamphlets received by the Mission were not of the more violent kind. They set out to explain the alleged advantages enjoyed by the working classes under the Soviet régime, and painted a glowing picture of conditions in Russia today. Labourers and in work in the towns, they said, were better off than 500,000,000 in the villages. They were free from oppression by landlords and employers, and in the language of the pamphlets, "the picture of paradise was drawn for their readers."

"Two Five-year Plans"

One of the pamphlets was called "The Two Five-Year Plans."

"The name of Soviet Russia has been known to the labourers and farmers, but due to the unscrupulous and imperial schemes of the capitalists, the nature of the country has not been recognised by the two classes," it begins.

"Soviet Russia was established by labourers and farmers. Being afraid that this knowledge, once spread, would lead to the setting up of more Soviet countries, the capitalists who are in power have spread rumours to cheat the two classes," it continues. "The capitalists feel that the existence of Soviet Russia is a great danger to them."

"Capitalists have been telling the public that the Communists can only destroy, but not construct," it states in another place. "But, the Bolsheviks have successfully combined socialism with real construction."

"When the Five-Year Plan was first announced, it was condemned as a dream and a theory that could never be acted on. But, the First Five-Year Plan has been successfully brought to a conclusion in a period of four years. The second Five-Year Plan is about to start," the pamphlet continues. A glowing picture of conditions in Russia is painted.

Comparison with China

"The Socialism of Soviet Russia has grown amidst destruction wrought by Imperialist wars and civil wars. Fifteen years ago, the people of Russia were in the same condition as the people of China. The labourers and farmers were likewise poor, and oppressed; and many revolutionists were sent to prison, and killed by the cruel Government."

"Since the success of the first Five-Year Plan, the standard of living of the farmers and labourers has been improved from day to day. Machines are being used for ploughing. Women are no more bothered by children and families. Everybody is sent to school by the Government, and there is no such thing as unemployment."

Other extracts follow:—

"Soviet Russia has been keenly setting on an industrial policy, and its success has shattered the idea of the anti-revolutionary leader, Trotsky, and conquered the right party."

"The number of labourers has been increasing rapidly every year. The income of every labourer's family is \$300 on an average. There are many free museums, theatres, cinemas, sanitariums. And the summer resorts, which only the capitalists could afford to visit formerly, are open to the labourers. These places are just like China's Moukshan, West Lake, and Lushan. In short, every comfort is furnished the workers."

"Chinese labourers and farmers have gone through enough oppression and poverty and labour and fear in China. They follow the example shown by their Soviet comrades. The capitalists have been attacking Soviet Russia. On the East, the capitalists are attacking the workers. The capitalists are also mobilising. We must therefore arm ourselves and support Soviet Russia and at the same time build a new China."

Key.
Please
attach W.P.O.
J.H.
8:12:30